ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 11. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1855. WHOLE NO. 313.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison Yancy McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. LON WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 14. 1855.

R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. T. GIBSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 28. 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE* in its various branches

DR. HARDY who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention.

Office, south end of Court House.

Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,
Apothecary & Druggist,
Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞ Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,
Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine
Tobacco and Cigars.
FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.
—*ALSO*—
Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

Cancers Can Be Cured.
DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gun, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton Ga., April 19 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Welsborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON.
Whitfield County Ga.

MURDER!!!
$500 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stockville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,
Assaying, Civil and Mining
Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Written for the Asheville News.

TO S. S. B****.

I know thee not, sweet lady, yet the echo of thy lyre
Hath brought sweetness to my youthful breast,
And stilled each wild desire.
Its melody hath touched a chord I thought forever crushed,
And brought to life old memories I deemed forever hushed.
Methought they slept in deepest gloom, or from remembrance fled,
And would never more in sweetness a halo round me shed.
But the echo of thy song hath swept across my youthful heart
And bid each buried feeling into life and vigor start!

Your lay was burthened with a tear for one now with the dead;
But whose spirit, free from dross of earth, to heaven, its home had fled;
You sang of all his virtues rare, his life and meekness here,
Which brought into my sadden'd eye the bitter answering tear.
I too in agony have wept, and heaved the rising sigh,
When standing round the couch of those who then were called to die;
And I would fain have kept them free from death's cold embrace.
And of that bitter cup would ne'er have had them taste.

Alas! my heart could not then see the wisdom of that hand,
Who severed by his death-shafts our loved and loving band,
And bore them to a land of light, of bright and blooming flowers,
Where they in happiness should dwell, in sweet, ambrosial bowers.
My cup of sorrow then o'erflowed, for I could never think
That they should ever leave me, though trembling on the brink;
But thou hast taught me, lady, these bitter feelings to quell,
And whisper, through my starting tears, "He doeth all things well."

I remember well my sorrow, when I stood beside the bed
Of one who soon should calmly sleep among the quiet dead;
While bending low above that form I caught each word of love,
Before her spirit, unconfined, had soared to worlds above.
Long, long, she spake to those around, of peace of rest, of Heaven;
Before "the golden bowl was broke, the silver cord was riven."
Yet, yet I could not think that God would take her from my breast,
Though I knew in leaving earthly toils she would gain a home of rest.

I could not think that one whose life was marked by every grace
That glitters in the christian's crown or sparkles from his face,
Should be the first that Death would steal, and break our family band;
And take the fairest, brightest link, up to that spirit land.
I would have kept her from the draught in life's last mingled cup,
And would not let her ready lips its bitterness e'er sup;
But lady thou hast taught my heart that Faith should in it dwell,
And breathe, while parting with the loved, "He doeth all things well."

I know thy heart was sadly pained to give thy loved one up,
But submissively you blessed the hand that gave the bitter cup;
You bore with resignation meek the chastenings of His rod,
And returned without a murmur, his spirit to its God.
Sweet Lady! if thou would'st permit a stranger's earnest prayer
To mount with thine, I'll ask that thou may'st meet him there—
That when 'neath earth's broad bosom your body slumbering lies,
That the ties of love here riven, may be linked beyond the skies.

FLORENCE.

Haywood, 1855.

[FROM THE CLARKSVILLE TOBACCO PLANT.]

Extraordinary Marriage.

Our readers will remember that some time since we stated, that it was very usual for ladies to institute suits for breach of marriage promise, but that no instance of such a suit, in which the gentleman was plaintiff, had fallen within the range of our observation or reading. The following facts may lead to such a denouement:

Squire John Bradsher, of Person county, N. C., had been a widower for only a few months. After the loss of his partner, he felt sadly oppressed with the unwonted loneliness of his situation, and naturally fell into the habit of visiting a Miss Franky Lea of the neighborhood, by way of dispelling his gloom. It is not in human nature for two persons of opposite sexes, with warm impulses and throbbing hearts, to associate constantly and intimately, without becoming strongly attached, one to the other. The thought, at first, perhaps, entered the brain of neither. But Miss Franky, as is the saying, had the quills. Twelve thousand was her dowry. This, with her other attractions, (for mind you she was only 57,) operated like magic upon the ardent nature of the Squire, who, though in his 70th year, was rejuvenized by the inspiration of Miss Franky's smile. He, therefore, found no difficulty in making up his mind to marry her if he could. He proposed—she accepted. The morning of Saturday, the 14th July, just passed, at 8 o'clock, was fixed upon for the marriage. The Squire procured his license, paid an extra price for it, in view of the expected accession to his wealth, employed a parson, rigged himself off in a suit of black, and made every other imaginable preliminary arrangement for the ceremony, which was to consummate his bliss.

The daughters of Mr. Samuel Johnson, another widower of the neighborhood, were invited to the wedding. Johnson was only 57—Miss Franky's age exactly. They had been children together—and while they were quite young they had loved. He was not satisfied that she and the Squire should marry. On Friday evening, the day before the expected wedding, seeing a neighbor passing his house, he hailed him. The neighbor found Johnson very much excited and disturbed. Johnson stated to him that he could not bear the thought of Miss Franky's marrying Squire Bradsher—and that he wanted him to go to Miss Franky at once and say to her for him, that if she preferred marrying him to Squire Bradsher, she could do so. The neighbor insisted on his writing her a letter to this effect, offering to deliver it. No, says he, I am entirely too nervous to hold a pen. You must go and deliver the message. Finally he consented and repaired to Miss Franky's residence, charged with this message of love. Miss Franky, in reply, authorized him to say to Mr. Johnson, that if he would get ready to marry her at sunrise the next morning, she would marry him.

It was then late in the afternoon. Having no time to spare, he put off under whip and spur to Roxborough, the county seat, for his license, and at the same moment started off a servant to Leasburg for a parson. The servant took care not to inform the minister what it was his master wanted with him, but only said that his services were imperatively required at sunrise the next morning.

Mr. Johnson, the minister who had been engaged to officiate, and the friend who had borne the messages of love between Miss Franky and the bridegroom, were at their post at the appointed hour. The marriage rites were performed, and Miss Franky Lea became Mrs. Franky Johnson.

An hour afterward Squire Bradsher and his retinue were to come. Accordingly the bride hastily addressed a note to the Squire, informing him that she was no longer Miss Franky Lea but Mrs. Franky Johnson, and that he need not trouble himself any further about her.

The astonished yet incredulous Squire could not believe the note authentic, but regarded it as a hoax attempted to be practiced upon him by some of the wild young men of the neighborhood. To settle the matter he hastened over to see his inamorata. Arrived in her presence he presented the note to her and inquired if she wrote it. She replied in the affirmative. Incensed at her faithlessness, he indulged (who that is mortal would not?) in bitter complaints of her ill treatment. (Johnson meantime in the next room, reclining on a sofa, cosily smoking his pipe, and listening with more of merriment than resentment at the imprecations heaped upon his bride.) Indeed, having foiled his competitor while in the very act of plucking the fruit for which he so much yearned, he could well afford to endure the pain of a few bitter reproaches.

After a free ebullition of his indignation, the Squire retired, resolved, as our informant tells us, upon a resort to the law to stanch his heart wounds, and heal, as far as possible, his bruised and lacerated affections.

Having derived these facts from undoubted authority, they may be regarded as true to the letter.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin.

The following striking letter from Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, was called out by one addressed to him by a large number of his constituents. It is worthy of the Senator of a Southern State.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3, 1855.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 30th ult., and very cheerfully comply with your request.

The grave aspect of political affairs is well calculated to excite the earnest solicitude of every citizen who loves his country, and it is peculiarly the duty of those who have been elevated by the State to a position which affords more than common facilities for forming a correct appreciation of the condition of national affairs to make full and free communication of their opinions and of the principles which govern their public conduct.

The great political question of the day, vastly overshadowing all others in its influence on your interests, your happiness, your very existence, is that which has reference to your constitutional right for the protection of your property. In the debate which occurred in the Senate of the United States, on the Nebraska bill, the mortifying conviction was forced on my mind that the Whig National party was no more. That great party, to which it had always been my pride to belong, which, under the lead of Clay and Webster, had long struggled with varying fortunes for the power of conducting public affairs on principles which I honestly believe to be best calculated to promote the welfare of the people, had perished with its chieftains. I found not one Northern Whig untainted by the contaminating influence of Free soilism. Not one Northern Whig raised his voice or gave his vote in either House in defence of those institutions of the South which are expressly recognized by the constitution, and the protection of which was formerly and solemnly guaranteed to our forefathers when they consented to merge, for all national purposes, the independent sovereignty of the Southern States into the Confederated Union. Again and again did the Northern Whigs, on the floor of the Senate, declare that they abjured all further union with Southern Whigs on national principles; and I repeatedly heard the declaration made that the defeat of the Whig party was to be attributed to the dead weight which it carried at the North, by the recognition in the national platform of the constitutional rights of the South.

At the last session of Congress a proposition to repeal the fugitive slave law commanded eleven votes in the Senate! The recent elections of Northern Senators have displaced many of the firmest and most consistent supporters of public law. Shields, of Illinois, Dodge, of Iowa, Pettit, of Indiana, Norriss, of New Hampshire, all able, eloquent and independent statesmen, who fearlessly struggled for the right, have been succeeded by avowed Free Soilers; and in the present state of public opinion at the North, I entertain no doubt that a proposition to repeal the fugitive slave law would find twenty advocates in the Senate, in that Senate to which we have been accustomed to look as the last refuge of the Constitution; as forming for its defence an ægis so impenetrable that even the lightning of infuriated fanaticism might play innocuous about it.

How stands the case in the other branch of the National Congress? Infinitely worse. A majority of the next House of Representatives will be Free Soilers. Prominent members of the last House, leaders of that factious minority which sought, by an abuse of parliamentary rules, to defeat the ascertained will of the majority were heard to threaten that they would return to the next Congress prepared to repeal the Nebraska law and the fugitive law, or break up the Government in the attempt. Most of these men have been re-elected after pledging themselves to the people of their districts to carry out their treasonable designs by means of amendments to be offered to the appropriation bills at the next session of Congress. Thus, the very existence of this Government will be put at issue within the next twelve months.

Permit me, for the purpose of making myself more clearly understood, to develope the effects of such a course of conduct as is threatened by those traitors.

The general appropriation bill, as its name imports, is that which provides for the payment of nearly all the current civil expenses of the Government. The salaries of the public officers, of the judges of the courts, of those who collect, keep and disburse the public revenues, are provided for in this bill. If it fail to pass, your public offices would be closed, courts of justice shut up, your revenue officers arrested in the discharge of their duties, and the whole Government brought to a stand still.

The bill of course requires the assent of both branches of Congress, and the scheme is to add a clause to it repealing the fugitive slave law and the Nebraska law, so as to force the Senate to assent to these unconstitutional measures or to assume the responsibility of stopping the wheels of Government by rejecting the whole bill.

I state my deliberate conviction that the attempt will be made in the House of Representatives. I state my most serious apprehension that it will succeed in that body, and my entire confidence that the Senate will resist the infamous project to the end. If these apprehensions be realized, the next session will be closed without providing the supplies necessary to administer the government, and the Representatives will go home to their constituencies, to render an account of their action. The President will be compelled to call an extra session of Congress in order to provide means to carry on the Government; and the only hope left to save the country will be the returning sense of justice in the masses of the North, when brought in view of the appalling danger that will then have become so manifest and so impending as to force immediate and decided action. If they shall fail to choose the wise course of obedience to the Constitution; if they shall supinely acquiesce in the mad and treasonable warfare waged against the South, the Constitution and common humanity, the days of this republic will have been numbered, and I have neither heart nor courage to seek further to penetrate the veil that darkly hides the future.

Strange, unprecedented in history, is the fact that in a Government framed by common consent, for the common protection of all the interests of the governed, one-half of the people should carry on a malignant and relentless warfare against the dearest rights of the other half, without the slightest interest in the subject matter, without professing even to perceive any advantage that could be derived by themselves in the event of success, and with a blind and savage disregard of the calamities that must ensue if that success were possible. Suppose a body of insane fanatics in this section of the Confederacy should avow their belief in the sinfulness of subjecting the animal creation to the domination and service of man, and should under the dictates of this "higher law" act on their conviction of the duty of stealing from the Northern farmers the flocks and herds which form so large a portion of their wealth. Suppose that, to effect this, they should organize bands of robbers and incendiaries, who should make the night lurid with the flames of their barns and granaries, and even threaten with their torch the roofs that protect their families. Suppose that in this course of conduct they were not only excused, but encouraged and applauded by the South, and that Southern Legislatures took pride in passing laws for their protection and assistance—how long, think you, the North would remain as patient and as forbearing as the South has shown herself to be? Yet this is but a faint picture of the actual warfare now waged against the unresisting South, for superadded to all other horrors of the servile insurrection to which the North is constantly inciting our slaves, are the nameless horrors which such a calamity would inflict on our wives and our daughters.

And now, fellow citizens, when the gloomy aspect of public affairs should induce you to take council with each other in devising means to avert dangers so imminent, what are the people of Louisiana doing? Are they uniting in one great Southern party upon some platform similar to that of Georgia, on which we can all stand together and meet with firmness the coming shock? Are they, like watchmen on the tower, straining their anxious vision towards the quarter whence danger impends? Not at all.

The Whigs of Louisiana, or four fifths of them, have been seduced into joining an organization, which, although calling itself the American party, has no claim to the name of a party at all. It is a mere association for the purpose of influencing, not the measures by which the public good is to be attained, but the men by whom the offices are to be filled! Oh! what a wretched fall from the proud traditions of the gallant Whigs of the olden time.

Although entirely unnecessary to recapitulate the often urged objections against this new organization, I will state succinctly that I am opposed to their principles:

Because they are anti-republican in refusing equal rights to all American citizens:

Because they violate the spirit if not the very letter of the constitution by the proscription of citizens on the ground of their religious belief:

Because they are a retrogression towards the errors of the dark ages in tending towards a union of church and State, a union, equally dangerous to civil and religious liberty:

Because they present issues addressed to the passions and prejudices of the people, and thus tend to divert their attention from those higher subjects over which it is their duty to keep a useless watch:

Because, above all, they infringe that priceless privilege of a freeman, the right of independent personal action, guided by independent personal judgment.

If not one of all these objections, insuperable in my opinion, existed against this organization, I repeat that I would refuse to join a body held together, not by the ties of a common belief in certain principles and measures of public policy, but simply by their preference of themselves as the right class of men for office-holders. Even if this preference were wise and judicious, such an association does not deserve the name of a party in a republic. It lacks the essential elements of one; it is a baseless fabric, unsubstantial and ephemeral.

It is impossible that such of our fellow citizens as have still adhered to the Know Nothings after the ignominious schemes at the National Convention lately held in Philadelphia, can long remain undeceived. The light of reason is already breaking on them. Every day adds to the proof that so far as the North is concerned, the whole strength of the party rests on the two bases, one of violent hostility to the South, the other of bigoted intolerance towards Catholics. I put it to you as candid men, if the Northern Know Nothings were to refuse admission into their lodges of all enemies to the South, and all unwilling to extend equal political rights to Catholics, how many members of the party would remain? Not enough to carry a constable's election in any ward or district in a Northern States.

To speak of a party as national, the platforms of which are sectional, is to do violence to the received meaning of language, and none can long remain deceived, except the willing dupes.

Although the Democratic party is not yet so thoroughly disorganized as the Whig party, it requires no political sagacity to perceive that it cannot maintain itself as a national party. The few truly national Democrats who remain at the North have been reduced to a minority so insignificant that their struggles become more and more faint, and their voice is now scarcely heard in the roar of the popular clamor for what is called "Freesoil." The dissatisfaction engendered by the conduct of the present Administration has thoroughly disheartened the party which brought it into power. They are unable longer to cope successfully with the growing fanaticism and intolerance of the North, and will be unable to preserve the national features of the platform. In it, as a party, I have little hope for the South, and neither its failure nor its success in the ensuing election would, in my judgment, retard or advance the crisis now impending.

Impressed with these views of public affairs, I shall hold aloof from the present State canvass. I will not even join the attempt to revive organization of the Whig party. Its ashes alone remain, and the Phœnix is equally a fable in political as in natural history.—I shall await the fast approaching time when not only Louisiana, but the entire South, animated by a single spirit, shall struggle for its dearest rights, and in defence of that constitution which is their most precious heritage.—When that day shall come—as soon it will—when all distinctions of Whig, Democrat, and Know Nothing shall have been obliterated, I shall not, I trust, be found the last of those who will battle in behalf of the great Southern party, organized to meet and combat the aggressions of Northern Abolitionism, fanaticism, and treason.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen,

J. P. BENJAMIN.

A Murderer Executed by a Mob.

MILWAUKIE, August 8.

A special court was held yesterday at West Bend for the trial of Debar, the murderer of the Mayer family a few days since.—A verdict of murder in the first degree was rendered. While the prisoner was about being conveyed back to jail, guarded by a military company, the mob made a rush, and the military giving way, Debar was felled to the ground by a stone, and the mob falling upon him beat and mangled him in a horrible manner. They then tied a rope to his heel and dragged him through the streets, after which they ended the tragedy by hanging him up to a tree head downward. Thus horribly perished the perpetrator of one of the many horrible murders that have lately disgraced the country.

A WELL-MATCHED PAIR.—An Episcopal clergyman had preached for a Baptist. It was on a communion occasion. At the close of the regular service br. A., (the Episcopalian) was about to retire. "I am sorry I cannot invite you to remain and partake," said br. B (the Baptist) but you know our custom." "Oh," said brother A. 'I could not do it.—I could not receive it at *your* hands, brother B., you know *our* custom." This was diamond cut diamond.

'Now, girls,' said Mrs. Partington, the other day, to her nieces, you must get husbands as soon as possible or they'll be murdered.' Why so, aunt? 'Why, I see by the papers that we've got almost fifteen thousand post offices, and nearly all on 'em dispatches a mail every day.—Lord have mercy on us poor widows, and the old lady stepped quickly to the looking-glass to put on her new cap.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candida e, Three Dollars.

☞ From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, August 23, 1855.

Particular Notice.

Our Agent, Col. J. M. ISREAL, will visit the several counties of this Judicial Circuit, beginning at Cherokee on the first Monday in September. We hope all who are indebted to us will be ready to square up. We have incurred heavy obligations in carrying on our business, and money we MUST have—there is no alternative. We hope that ALL will settle up, and not force us to collect by law. Col. ISREAL is fully empowered to act for us.

SENATOR BENJAMIN.

A capital letter from this distinguished gentleman may be found on our outside page. We need hardly tell our readers who J. P. Benjamin is. As an old line Whig leader and United States Senator from the State of Louisiana, his name is familiar to every part of the country. His words of warning to the South will, we trust, not fall on heedless ears. A crisis is before the South, and she must "do or die." Her peculiar institution will be assailed in the next Congress with a malignant fierceness unparalleled in the history of the Nation. If we pass through the convulsion harmless, then may we thank God and take courage.

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.

In another part of this paper, copied from the Louisville Courier of the 8th instant, may be found an account of the disgraceful and murderous riots which attended the late elections in the city of Louisville, Kentucky. Both parties immediately implicated seem anxious to shirk the responsibility of having instigated this disgraceful affair. Like all quarrels, doubtless both sides are to some extent guilty.

We regard such scenes as rising in importance far above all party considerations.—They are a blistering, burning National disgrace. We boast of our enlightenment and christianity, of our freedom and laws; and yet in the State of Kentucky, in the centre of America, in the heart of a wealthy, populous and refined city, more than twenty human beings are assassinated, houses pillaged and burnt, defenceless women and children driven from their homes, and the laws of the land trampled upon with impunity! The people of Kentucky, and especially the citizens of Louisville, owe it to themselves and to the outraged feelings of the entire country, to ferret out and punish the guilty offenders, be they whom they may. No position or influence should shield them from the penalty due their crimes. These outrages are becoming alarmingly frequent, and it is high time that good men of all parties and creeds should set their faces and their whole influence, as a flint against them. We profess to be a law-abiding people, and should not forget that the law outraged to-day to favor us or our cause, may be trampled upon to-morrow to oppress and crush us; and that our only hope and only safety as a people is in the rigid and impartial enforcement of the laws under which we live.

SUPREME COURT.—The following gentlemen received license to practice law, at the late term of the Supreme Court at Morganton:

County Court—G. W. Logan, Rutherford; W. M. Barber, Wilkes; V. A. Wilson, Yadkin; P. B. Lee, Mecklenburg; J. H. Leneker, Henderson; H. D. Lee, Henderson; P. D. Gold, Cleaveland.

Superior Court—J. T. Gibson, Yancy; R. H. Ward, Rockingham; L. P. Waddell, Chatham.

FALL COURTS.—The Judges will ride the Circuits of the ensuing Fall Courts as follows: Edenton, Judge Saunders; Newbern, Person; Raleigh, Dick; Hillsborough, Caldwell; Fayetteville, Ellis; Salisbury, Bailey; Morganton, Manly.

☞ Ex-President Fillmore is travelling through Ireland.

☞ See advertisement of Charlotte Hotel, in another column. Said to be a No. 1 establishment—give Mr. Kerr a call.

☞ The yellow fever, we regret to notice, is still raging in Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va. For some days the deaths have averaged about twelve per day, with an increase in the number of patients. Fully 8000 persons have left Portsmouth, and it now presents the appearance of a deserted town. The disease pervades every part of the town.

☞ We have been very much amused by the following article, which we give entire, from the Wilmington "Herald"—

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.—The election of Mr. Clingman in the above District is conceded. The latest intelligence we have is from the Spartanburg (S. C.) Express of the 9th inst., which learns "from an intelligent and active supporter of Mr. Carmichael, in Rutherfordton," (by a private letter dated 7th inst, received just as the Express was going to press,) that all the counties in the District but four had been heard from, and that enough of *these four* was known to give Clingman a majority of *one thousand* votes.

It is a pleasure to know that in all probability the majority for this pestilent politician is cut down about one-half—perhaps even more—and that his own county, Buncombe, repudiated him. While we hardly expected his defeat, we yet had hoped that in a District Whig by over 2500 votes, that a sufficient number of members of that party would have voted to secure the election of Mr. Carmichael. And, why they did not do so, is a problem in politics too difficult for us at this distance, to solve. Clingman had betrayed and deserted the party, had gone over to the other side, given the State to Pierce and then to Bragg, was opposed by one who had been consistent in advocacy of Whig principles, and yet Whigs are found in sufficient numbers to vote for the former in preference to the latter, as to secure his election and the consequent misrepresentation in Congress of the majority of the people of the District.—This fashioning of clubs to break one's political head with, is one of those operations we should conceive to be particularly disagreeable. Yet our Mountain friends seem to relish the sport. We confess our inability to understand all this. It seems to us that the members of a party, if the principles of that party are worth sustaining, owe an allegiance not bounded by mere District lines, but universal. An allegiance that overtops mere personal preference in the general good of the organization. If the Whigs of the Mountain District were disposed out of friendly regard to Mr. Clingman to support him in preference to Mr. Carmichael, yet, it strikes us that they should have considered the interests of their party friends elsewhere, and have sacrificed their individual preference in order that the organization as such might triumph. You may speak of the tyranny of party, but a strict adherence to its rules is the only way to ensure success. Mere political associations cannot exist, or at best, they have but a sickly existence, when individual members place themselves in opposition to the plain requirements of the party, and, to secure personal ends, endanger general results. The result of the action of a large portion of the Whigs of the Mountain District is confirmatory of this. In supporting Mr. Clingman they have prostrated their friends, and given a rude rebuff to the party which it may take years to undo.

But at the same time it proves this—that the American party is very far from being "a Whig concern" in the mountains. For, if Carmichael had received that vote he would have been elected by near 3000 majority.

Before noticing the most remarkable feature of this article, let us correct some of the figures. He says that this District is Whig by over 2500 votes. Why last year General Dockery, who had nothing like the Whig vote, got a majority in the District of 3,443, and now Mr. Clingman has a majority of 1,495—making a difference of some 5000 votes. A great loss certainly in twelve months. From the Herald's way of looking at the thing, we don't wonder that its Editor is out of humor with the people up here. But the case for him is even much worse than this. In most of the Presidential elections which preceded the Scott and Pierce contest, the majorities for the Whig candidates exceeded four thousand votes in the District as then laid off. Gen. Scott's vote was, however, cut down to some 1300 majority only. On the re-Districting the State, immediately following this election, the Herald's political friends in the Legislature, with such other help as they were able to procure, with a view of defeating Mr. Clingman, undertook to make the District still stronger Whig. They accordingly took away Cleaveland and Alexander, the Caldwell portion of which, like Cleaveland, was altogether Democratic, and put on the strong Whig counties of Wilkes and Watauga—making the District it is true some 300 miles long, and very inconvenient to canvass—but adding some 2000 to its former overwhelming Whig majority. As the District now is constituted, if men voted according to the old party lines and associations, the Whig majority would not be far either way from 6000. And yet Mr. Clingman has been elected by nearly fifteen hundred majority. According to the Herald's manner of looking at the result, it appears that his party has sustained a loss of more than seven thousand votes in this one District. We agree with our cotemporary that such a thing is almost enough to disturb the equanimity of a political saint, much less a frail brother like the Editor of the Herald.

But he says the people here have elected Mr. Clingman to *misrepresent* the District in Congress. What a singular mistake! Why of the eight thousand and odd who voted for Mr. Clingman, we do not know a single one who differs materially in principle from him, or who does not in the main approve his course as a Representative. On the contrary many of those who voted against him admit that they have no objections to his course in Congress, and are even pleased with his acts as a Representative. We doubt if any Representative in the Union is more generally endorsed in this respect than Mr. C.

The late contest, however, turned chiefly on the merits of the Know Nothing or "American" party, though Mr. C.'s course was brought up to view in such respects as his opponents thought calculated to injure him. His strenuous opposition to the new party was fully endorsed and sustained by his supporters.—The Herald may rest assured that a large majority of this District are dead against the order—a larger one even than Mr. C.'s majority, for the false reports circulated against him, lost a number of votes of men who were hostile to the order. It ought also to be remembered that Mr. Clingman had not only to fight the Know Nothing organization, extensively ramified as it was, and his old political enemies, but also had the active opposition of almost the entire bar, consisting of more than thirty members of influence, and a large number of preachers, of different denominations, who electioneered actively against him. These efforts were aided by four newspapers published in the District. That Mr. C. should have succeeded against these influences, and many others which might be named, is a high compliment to the intelligence and independence of our voters. The District would to-day, in our opinion, poll a majority of three thousand votes against the order, for it is losing ground daily since the election.

But we wish now to call the attention of every body to the most striking feature of the Herald's article, viz: its complaint of this District because the *Whigs did not vote for Mr. Carmichael*. Why the ears of every body have been stunned for the last six months with the loud and repeated declarations of the Herald and its co-laborers to the effect that both the old parties, Whig and Democratic, were *dead*—that they had long been rotten and corrupt, and ought to have died much sooner than they did, and that every one must leave them as Lot did Sodom and Gomorrah, and run for refuge to the only hope of safety, the new "American" party!—And now, after all this hubbub, our people are to be snuffed at and kicked out of decent society, because they did not stick to the Whig party! Why Mr. Carmichael was forced to admit on every stump that he had quit the Whig party himself, and joined a new order. If the Whig party was not abandoned and given over, we ask why did the Herald and other Whigs nominate and support for Congress in that District, David Reid, a Democrat? Why did they likewise nominate such other Democrats for Congress as Latham and Jas. B. Shephard, and Samuel N. Stowe?—Why did they beat down John Kerr, in his strong Whig District? Were all these acts and declarations only intended to deceive the people, and is the "white robe so soon thrown off of the black worm's back?"

If the Editor of the Herald thinks the independent freemen of the mountains will follow him in such turnings and windings about, if he thinks they will endure political deception and hypocrisy, he is much mistaken.—Regarding the old party issues as past, they have taken their stand against Know Nothingism, and they will maintain it. Hereafter, without regard to former party prejudices and divisions, they mean to stand by the constitution and the rights of the south, and will support and uphold sound and true men, in spite of all complaints from any quarter.—The cause of true Republicanism, patriotism, and fidelity to the south, was never stronger in the Mountain District than it is to day.

As we have published the Herald's complaint against our fellow citizens, will it do the same by our reply, so that those who have seen the charge may have the opportunity of seeing the defence?

☞ We observe in the New York Times of the 9th instant, an article entitled "The Elections at the South," which faintly shadows forth the designs of the Abolitionists.—The Times laments the failure of Know Nothingism at the South, and rebukes the Northern wing of the party for ever having made any concessions to the "slave power," in the matter of platforms. The elections at the South it regards as decisive of the fate of the party, and declares it has already ceased to be a National organization. It very plainly advises the party North to sever the connection with the Southern wing, if satisfied, as it must be by the result of the late elections, that the organization South cannot be made "*useful*" in the approaching Presidential contest. "That party," says the Times, "alone can place its candidates in Washington which can afford to omit every Southern State from its sum of majorities, and count with certainty on the rest." The plain English of this we take it is about this—the Know Nothing organization is emphatically Abolition thunder, and designed to place an Abolitionist in the Presidential Chair, by a strictly Northern vote, omitting "every Southern State from its sum of majorities;" willing, however, to give the South an opportunity to make herself "*useful*," the pill was sugar-coated and sent among us, but being rejected, the Times is not much disgruntled, and simply advises a falling back upon their original strength and reliance, the Northern Abolition States.

What do Southern Know Nothings think of the prospect ahead? Unless we have very greatly overrated their intelligence and patriotism, they will, when convinced of the true state of the facts, as they must soon be, come out and renounce all allegiance to a party which is relied upon by Northern fanatics to crush out the last vestige of our rights.

SUSPENSION OF TENNESSEE BANKS.

The "Farmer's Bank," and the "Miner's and Manufacturer's Bank," at Knoxville, have suspended. The President and Cashier of the latter have published a card, in which they express the hope of being able to save the bill holders from loss.

☞ A part of our edition this week is worked on an inferior article of paper. Our regular stock was exhausted before we were apprized of it. Hope the like will not occur again.

☞ See advertisement of Mr. Hughes, Daguerrian, in another column. He takes capital pictures, as our citizens well know.

Confine your tongue, or it will confine you.

KANSAS.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, having declined the governorship of Kansas, tendered him by the President, Hon. Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, has received and accepted the appointment. Gov. Shannon's attainments, his large experience in public affairs, State and National, his sound discretion, and his unquestioned integrity, eminently fit him for the delicate and responsible position to which he has been called. He is about 58 years of age, has been governor of the State of Ohio, a distinguished member of Congress from that State, and a firm and able supporter of the Kansas and Nebraska bill.

Kansas is likely to become a battle ground, where may be decided the fate of this Union. Great excitement prevails throughout the Territory. The Abolitionists are straining every nerve to effect their darling object—the exclusion of slavery. While on the other hand, the pro-slavery men, principally from the State of Missouri, are organizing their forces, and preparing to meet the enemy.—We observe that the Northern men in Kansas are forming volunteer military companies, thus plainly declaring their intention to force Abolition on the people at the point of the bayonet. At this sort of game they will find the gallant Missourians more than willing to meet them. While these things are progressing in Kansas, the Abolitionists at the North are not idle. We observe that a proposition has been made to raise and thoroughly arm and equip 50,000 men, and send them to Kansas to take possession of the country, and force the Southern men to leave. This infamous and traitorous proposition is warmly endorsed and approved by the *New York Express*, a paper which has been lately repeatedly recommended to the people of this District, on account of its able advocacy of Know Nothingism. What the end is to be, human wisdom cannot foresee.

☞ Mr. Buchanan, our Minister to the Court of St. James, is coming home early in October.

NOT AN EXPORTING STATE.—The Albany Atlas, alluding to the report that the Boston folks talk of raising a fund of $60,000 to send emigrants west to christianize Kansas, says:

"We can well see that the expenditure of half that money might utterly bankrupt Massachusetts in Christianity, without elevating Kansas to the standard of respectable Paganism. In the matter of Christianity we do not believe that Massachusetts has yet arrived at the condition of an exporting State."

☞ Townsend Harris, of New York, has been appointed Consul to Japan, under the Perry treaty.

☞ Railroad Iron has advanced to the enormous price of $62 per ton in the New York market, the renewed demand being greater than the supply.

☞ A tomato weighing four pounds, and measuring twenty four and a half inches in circumference, has been raised in Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Dr. Knapp, of Covington, Ky., defines Cholera to be "A hemorrhage termination of the dying phenomena of scorbutus." Quite satisfactory, doctor.

☞ The State of Georgia will vote in October, and Louisiana, Mississippi, and Maryland in November next.

☞ The majority for Winston, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Alabama, over Shortridge, K. N., is eleven thousand.

☞ Mrs. Cox, wife of John Cox, of Davidson county, and Samuel Ward of Iredell county, were both killed by lightning on Saturday the 25th ult.

☞ A man at Cleves, Ohio, was lately stung by a locust. The effects are similar to those produced by the bite of a mad dog; the man has fits so violent that it takes five or six men to hold him in bed, and he has bitten his tongue into strings.

☞ On the 14th instant nine persons were carried over Niagara Falls in a boat, and all perished.

☞ An editor says he once kissed a damsel's cheek that was covered with a pastry of vermillion and chalk, and as a consequence, had the painter's collic for a week. Young men will take warning.

☞ A married lady cowhided a young doctor in Atlanta, Georgia, a few days ago. The valiant disciple of Esculapius offered no resistance, but when the performance was over he immediately sent a fierce challenge to her husband. It was thought, however, that the latter would not fight.

☞ The costs of the diamonds and pearls in the crown of England, exclusive of the metal, is put down at $550,000. The average cost of the hats worn by our President, is about $5 each.

☞ Parson D———, Orthodox, of Marble-head, liked a joke; so did Parson A———, Baptist. The latter being near the former's house, when a shower came up, called on Parson D———, and requested the loan of an umbrella. "I thought," said Parson———, "that you liked *water*." "So I do," said the Baptist, but I wish to avoid the *sprinkling*."

☞ We once heard a rich man who was badly injured by being run over, say, 'It isn't the accident,' said he, 'that I mind: that isn't the thing; but the idea of being run over by an infernal swill cart, makes me mad.'

From the Louisville Courier of the 8th instant.

The Louisville Election Riots.

At none of the places of voting, save the Sixth ward, was there any unusual degree of disorder. In fact, there was but little opportunity for fighting, as the polls in every ward had been taken possession of by Know Nothings, and though, with the exception of the Sixth, they used no violence to hinder any one in the exercise of the right of suffrage, they did that which was worse. Every possible obstruction was thrown in the way of those voting who were not recognized as Know Nothings. Large crowds were stationed at the entrance to shove back Preston voters, while side and back doors were provided for Marshall men. In this way, unusual facilities were extended to the American party, being in itself an outrageous course of action, with full complicity in which we charge the Know Nothing officers of the election.

In the Sixth ward, one of the most quiet and respectable in the city, foreigners were driven from the polls and then beaten for presuming to do that which the Constitution grants them. About the Court-house there was stationed during the day a party of worthless bullies, who disgraced the city by their demoniac yells and acts of ruffianism.

The first severe fighting occurred near the corner of Shelby and Green streets about 11 o'clock in the morning. In this Germans, Irish and Americans actively participated.—The foreigners were worsted, and several of them, taking refuge in a house, had to escape the rear way with broken bones and bruised bodies. This partly subsiding, a German fired his gun at a carriage in which a lady and gentleman were riding. Another man was also shot while driving along in his buggy.

Intelligence was immediately communicated to the Lafayette and Kentucky engine houses, and instantly a force was armed and marching toward the scene of the reputed outrages. Going up to Shelby-street this body of men and boys became wild with excitement, and when they reached Green-street were panting for blood. Here it was that while the preliminaries of battle were being arranged the Americans received a volley of shot, and then the engagement followed. In this first shot officer Williams was peppered with small shot; Joe Selvage received ten shots; Frank Stout was shot slightly in the arm and side; William Richards received a charge of small shot indiscriminately over his body; Vard. Morris was slightly injured, and William Atkinson received several bad wounds. In the same melee Mr. Ether was wounded by a ball that crushed the bones in one of his legs, rendering amputation necessary for the safety of his life. Having dispersed the Germans, the mob immediately went to work demolishing the corner coffee house, kept by Chris. Mein. The windows and doors were broken in, the counters and shelves demolished, the furniture smashed up, and the inmates forced to flee. In a short time this army of Vandals, receiving constant armed accessions from all quarters of the city, as the news was spread, took up its march, stopping next at Conrad Kitzler's, corner of Walnut and Shelby, who was sitting in his house quietly enjoying his pipe and beer. His neighborhood had not previously been the scene of any disorder, and he had particularly abstained from going on the street during the day. No attention, however, was paid to Mr. Kitzler's good behavior. The property for which he had laboriously worked was nearly demolished, his furniture cut in pieces, and the lives of himself and family threatened.

At this point a fight occurred in the street, in which a German, residing on Shelby and Madison streets, was killed, and several injured. E. M. Saatkamp, a German baker on Walnut-street, received several cuts in the head. Having finished the work of destruction at poor Kitzler's, the mad mob rushed further out Shelby-street, and had nearly reached the Catholic Church, which they proposed sacking and burning, when Mayor Barbee appeared in the crowd. His efforts at pacification were for some time fruitless, but at last he gained the multitude's attention, went and examined the church, reported "no powder found," and then having assured them that they had won the election, ordered them, under the command of Captain Rosseau, to return to their respective wards. With much trouble Captain R. marshalled the large force and countermarched to the Lafayette Engine house, the rioters, as they returned, knocking down signs and breaking windows.

Peace was but partially restored in that section, when a cannon, fully manned for action, followed by fifty men, armed with muskets and bayonets came up the street at a furious rate. This party, under the command of Capt. D. C. Stone, proceeded up Main-street, crossed over to the head of Jefferson, and while in that vicinity, the following property was destroyed, viz:

Ambrewster's large brewery was fired, workmen severely injured, stock and machinery totally burned. Loss over $6000. Mr. A. was out of the city at the time. The pretext for destroying his property is that some person had shot from one of his brewery windows at a crowd who was pursuing a German.

Adolph Peter's brewery adjoining, was fired three times, but unsuccessfully.

Charles Heyback's establishment was completely riddled, and a man named Fritz shot in the breast.

The confectionery of Daniel Smook was attacked, and the females driven to the garret, where they were nearly suffocated by the smoke from the burning brewery.

Baker's house, next door, was stoned and otherwise injured.

In the attack on the brewery, Saddler, the cart drriver, was badly wounded, and his wife being driven over the bridge, she could not gain any admission into the houses of any of her friends, for fear of their being mobbed.

The bakery of Charles Beckers was attacked and stoned, and the windows in Charles Drout's barber shop broken. These houses belonged to Mr. Raymond, who lives in the country.

The grocery store of Fred. Burghold was completely gutted of its contents, his damages being fully $1,000. Adjoining, the shoe store of Joseph Hook was similarly treated.—These houses are the property of Jacob Stealer.

While the mob was its highest pitch of excitement, engaged in this work of destruction, the most painful sights were witnessed. Poor women were fleeing with their children, and little mementoes of home that were brought from the fatherland; men were cowering before the mad multitude, and hiding themselves wherever opportunity offered, while most painful of all sights, the stars and stripes waved at the head of sacrilegious mobites. Visiting yesterday the scene of these outrages, we were sickened at the ruin that had been wrought, the houses devastated, furniture broken and burned, and the poor inhabitants gathered about the remnants of their property, terrified at every sound lest it might be the signal of another attack.—Whatever may have been the provocation of any one man in any one house, there can be no excuse, no palliation for the indiscriminate burning and plundering of houses in nowise connected with the property of the *said to-be* aggressing parties.

About twelve o'clock at night a frame grocery on the corner of Madison and Shelby streets was burned.

On the Main street, just above the Woodland Garden, a coopering establishment, belonging to Thomas Garrety, was set on fire between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning, and burned to the ground. Mr. Garrety was sick in bed at the time, and had been confined for several days. His loss, though small—some $500—leaves him and his family destitute.

On Main street, a little further above, on the opposite side of the street, the coopering shop of Edward Prim was burned to the ground. Loss about $600.

During the trouble on Monday afternoon, a German named John Vogt, residing on Clay street near Madison, was shot and killed. His wife was cut across the breast and her young child injured. A German named Keiser, living on Marshall street, was killed.

Walter Murphy, an Irishman was chased by a large party and shot on Monday evening, near Owsey, Kinnard & Co.'s pork house.—He died yesterday morning, having previously stated that Jas. Genet was his murderer.

George Edgerton, while conversing with some ladies on Green street, received a shot just below the chin.

John Feller, a German, was stabbed seven times in the fight on the corner of Shelby and Marshall, and Hein, a German ropemaker, while walking along the street, was attacked by a crowd and terribly beaten.

The above, we believe, comprises an account of the occurrence in the east end of the city, as full as could be gathered. A great many, whose names we could not ascertain, were more or less injured.

In the Fifth ward, between 1 and 2 o'clock, Monday, a dastardly attack was made on Henry M. Smith, a worthy gentleman who has resided in that ward, and whose residence is next to the engine house where the polls were held. For no offence whatever, he was grossly insulted by those who wished to create a difficulty, and without resisting it, he was pursued in his own ward; and had it not been for the efficient exertions of Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Bacon, he would doubtless have been murdered, despite the fact that his fainting wife threw herself with her children between him and his assailants.

Late in the afternoon, in the Sixth ward, an Irishman was peaceably walking along the pavement in front of the Court House, when he was assaulted by a gang of men standing by. He attempted to escape, but was pursued by some thirty men who had concealed on their persons short sticks, with one end loaded with lead. He was knocked down and brutally beaten, and one man actually thrust a large pitch fork into his person. He was then taken up and dragged to jail, the man marching along with the pitch fork on his shoulder, blood running from its prongs. While the victim was placed in jail, the attempted murderers were permitted to go along undisturbed in search of other subjects.

In the lower part of the city, as stated yesterday, the difficulties originated near the corner of Chapel and Main streets. About 5 o'clock a man named Rhoads pursued an Irishman into a house on Main street, was fired at and killed. John Hudson, residing on Green-street, near the corner of Preston, was shot in the Eighth Ward, about the same time. William Graham, a foundryman, while assisting Rhoads, was shot in the back of the head by Barrett, an Irishman. Barrett was immediately seized, shot, and hung, but, not dying, he was taken to jail, where he expired during the night.

About eight o'clock, the block of brick buildings on the corner of Main and Eleventh streets were surrounded by a very large, excited, and well armed mob. The cannon was stationed in the streets, and the corner building occupied as a grocery store by Mr. Long, an Irishman, was fired. His three sons were in the house at the time, one of whom escaped with the assistance of C. W. *Field*, while the other two perished in the flames. The fire immediately extended, burning the adjoining three story brick house, occupied by D. Riordan, an Irishman, as a feed store. A frame building, occupied as a boarding house by by Charles Ryan, was next consumed. Two vacant houses then caught and were burned. Next came a brick house occupied by McKinney, a cigar maker and saddler. Adjoining was a brick house in which Patrick Flynn lived, also tenanted in part by Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. McFinty and Mrs. Dowd. The house next was occupied by Denis O'Brien, Mrs. Hanery and Mrs. McGrath.—Farther up the street two brick stores, one used by John McDonald, grocer, was nearly demolished. On Eleventh street, the fire destroyed two houses occupied by Denis Higgings, James Welsh and Mrs. Monahan. All the above twelve houses were the property of Patrick Quinn—brother of an Irish Catholic priest. Mr. Q. had a room in one of his houses, was shot and beaten and then burned last night. On the opposite side of Main street, two houses occupied by John Fitzgerald and Mrs. Trainer were burned.

The acts of Incendiarism that we have just recorded, while outrages in themselves, do not compare in atrocity, with the dreadful murders that were committed at the same time. Seeking to escape death from the flames, the wretched inhabitants reached the street only to meet death in another form. As soon as one appeared at the door he was fired at and generally killed. A number were taken off badly wounded, and others shot to pieces, returned to the burning houses, preferring rather to be burned than to meet the infuriated mob. One man escaped in woman's clothes, was detected and shot. Another who came out covered with a blanket, and leaning upon the arm of his wife, was torn away and deliberately shot. To escape from within to the streets without being killed was almost a matter of impossibility. How many of these miserable people, thus caged in their own houses, were burned alive, there can be no computation. The blackened and charred remains of some have been discovered, while

we hear of wives and children whose husbands and fathers are not to be found.

THE EFFECT.—Yesterday most of the business houses in the first ward were closed; the populace being in constant fear of another outbreak. Over one hundred German families left the city, many with their furniture and goods. Others had the remnants of their damaged household possessions taken to auction stores for sale. The effect of the terrible riots of Monday on the prosperity of Louisville will be perceptible for many, many years.

POLICE COURT.—The police court yesterday morning was thronged to its utmost capacity by persons anxious to witness the examination of the parties arrested for participating in the election disturbances. Judge Johnson, in view of the highly excited state of the public mind, and in order that ample time might be given the accused to obtain testimony, has postponed the examination until Thursday.

EDITOR OF NEWS:

The last "Spectator contains a card by Col. John Baxter, in reply to one in the "News" by Dr. Hilliard, relative to the late hostile meeting between Dr. H. and Mr. Hyman. The position in which I have stood towards Dr. Hilliard in this affair, demands that I notice some points in this publication, and publish some statement of my recollection of the events alluded to, which I shall do with that moderation and decorum of tone and language, which usage and good taste have established as proper, between those who have been parties in an "affair of honor." I premise by saying that I find the statement heretofore published by Dr. Hilliard, accurate in every particular. To come to Col. B.'s card. He says:

"In order to secure exact equality, the terms of meeting were committed to writing, in which it was agreed that neither party should raise, or *begin* to raise, his piece before the word 'fire;' and to enforce an observance of this stipulation, it was further agreed that the offending party might be shot down by the second of the other. * * * Dr. Hilliard admits that he commenced raising his gun before the word, and my recollection, sustained by others, is, that he had his gun 10 inches or more from the ground at the word. Such conduct was well calculated to provoke strong language from me; and I immediately and in a positive manner called his attention and that of his friends to the fact, and remarked "that he had forfeited his life." My principal however, had no disposition to demand it. Mr. Coleman for him protested that it was "unintentional." To this I replied "that such conduct could not be left to intention—no one but Dr. Hilliard could possibly know his intention—the fact alleged was so—the terms had been violated;" and then I enquired of Mr. Coleman what else he proposed to do. He said he would consult his principal as to his wishes in relation to another *fire*. To this I replied that according to the terms Dr. Hilliard ought to be regarded as a *dead man*, and that if Mr. Hyman submitted to be shot at a second time it was equivalent to being shot at by a *dead man*," but I added, "Mr. Hyman intends to leave the field under such circumstances as to prevent the malicious from imputing anything dishonorable or improper to him." With this Mr. Coleman went off to consult his principal and returned with a verbal answer in substance incorporated in his written memorandum referred to. But when he came to reduce it to writing he inserted, "while the opposite party call to his attention (the violation of the agreement) *and insist upon* the fact, make no imputation &c," and handed it to me. But I refused to accept it in this shape, saying "while Mr. Hyman could with perfect propriety insist upon the violation and retire from the ground, he would not do so, and the words *'and insist upon'* must be erased before I would accept it. He thereupon erased these words; and to avoid all issues of fact thereupon in relation to this point, at my request and in the presence of several disinterested spectators appended a Nota Bene below that the erasure was made by himself."

On this I would remark:

1st. Dr. H. admitted that he "slightly" raised his piece. This I regarded as the understanding of the parties, on the field, and it was incorporated in the "memorandum" delivered by me and accepted by the other side. I was not looking at Dr. H. at the time—was giving the word—and was afterwards told by Col. Fagg, the additional "friend" of Mr. Hyman, that on observing it, he had cried out, to attract my attention. I presume his voice was drowned, to my ear, by the sound of my voice in giving the word "fire," as I did not hear him. At the Warm Springs, Col. Baxter told me, he had had a conversation with Col. Fagg, who told him that about the instant of his (Col. Fagg's) crying out, as above mentioned, Dr. Hilliard made a movement towards replacing his rifle, which movement he mentioned, as going to convince him (an "opinion" in which I understood Col. Baxter to concur) that the alleged "breach of terms" was unintentional.

2d. With regard to the "language" referred to; the remark "that he, (Dr. H.) had forfeited his life" &c., Col. B.'s expression, as I remember it, was, that "by the terms of agreement he might have shot Dr. Hilliard down"—"according to them he had forfeited his life," probably both expressions. But no intimation was made, nor had we any reason to suppose, any proposition was ever entertained to *demand* Dr. H.'s life. No threat was used, nor can I suppose that Col. B. professes there was; but I allude to it because the language of his statement seems to me liable to the danger of having an erroneous inference drawn from it, on this point.

In addition to the language quoted by him in this connexion, it is important I should state that, in reply to my inquiries, it was declared that they "made no imputation as to Dr. Hilliard's intentions" (in raising the rifle)—which declaration was several times repeated in subsequent conferences.

3d. Col. B. goes on to say; "and then I enquired of Mr. Coleman what else he proposed to do." If Col. Baxter will recollect, he will remember that it was *I* who made this inquiry, (or a similar one,) of *him*. In connexion with the alleged "violation," I remarked, "if they were not satisfied with Dr. H.'s motives there, I must suppose they believed him guilty of intentionally improper conduct—if so they must consider him not a man to be met;" and after a few words conversation, touching what I should consider my own duty in that event, (not material, I believe, to this narrative) I made the inquiry alluded to, and asked, "if they were ready to give Dr. Hilliard another fire?—adding, that I thought it proper to state, I had not yet consulted Dr. H. about it, but I wished to know on this head. Col. Baxter replied, "then go and see if Dr. Hilliard desires another fire."

After a consultation with Dr. Hilliard, I informed Col. Baxter that "I was instructed by my principal to say, that if they were satisfied as to the propriety of his intentions in the matter of the alleged 'violation,' he, Dr. H., declared himself satisfied; otherwise, he was *not* satisfied." Col. B. replied that "to say they were satisfied as to the nature of Dr. H.'s intentions, would be assuming to know a thing of which they could not possibly have any knowledge—that no one can answer for his intentions but himself; but they made no imputation as to intention." I bore Dr. H. this answer, and at the next interview delivered the declaration contained in the memorandum. In order, I presume, to shorten the narrative, this intermediate indecisive interview has been passed over in the statements of both sides, but I mention it as tending to throw additional light on the character of the whole transaction. I would here remark, that, while my memory is clear as to the occurrence of all the incidents stated under this (3d) head, it is not so clear as to their order of precedence, in time; but I have a strong impression that I have stated them in their proper order.

4. Col. Baxter proceeds: "But I added Mr. Hyman intends," &c. (see Col. B.'s card, quoted above.) I remember such words being used, which I regarded as a very general declaration—so general that they had almost slipped from my mind. But I can only say, that if by these expressions, it was intended to make a "waiver" of the subject of complaint, or to express what would be the result of a demand for another fire, should one be made, the language used wholly failed to impart the intended idea to my mind. The same remark will apply to the erasure in the "memorandum," (which I readily made on the simple suggestion that the words might give rise to a mistaken inference,) and Col. Baxter's remarks after it was done, (made, by the way, after all was regarded as virtually settled, and we were preparing to leave the ground;) I regarded them all, together, as merely refusing to be made appear as *declining*, when a *demand* was not made.

In noticing these points in Col. Baxter's card, I do not consider myself as derogating from his understanding of them. It is a mere matter of recollection with both of us.

To sum up, then, in brief, my recollection of the whole scope of this affair:

1. There was a "breach of terms," declared by Dr. H. "unintentional," and "no imputation" made to the contrary.

2. While this "violation" was persistently complained of—no waiver was made—and the justice or propriety of Dr. H.'s opponent "submitting to be shot at a second time," was expressly denied, no intimation was given that he would decline to do so, if it was demanded.

3. Dr. H. did not demand a second fire, giving at the same time his reasons for conceiving that he could not properly do so.

I do not mean by any thing here said to express an opinion that it was or was not incumbent on Dr. H.'s opponent, under the circumstances, to make any "waiver" of the breach complained of—if it was supposed this had given Dr. H. an advantage in the fire, it certainly could not be expected; and on the other hand, Dr. H.'s unwillingness to force on him the option of throwing himself or not, on a claim of right, was a sentiment which a high and delicate sense of honor would naturally suggest under such circumstances. I do not, therefore, think that the "honor" of either can be considered in question, and consequently, perceive no necessity for a further agitation of this matter before the public.

D. COLEMAN.

Burnsville, Aug. 10th, 1855.

HARD HIT.—The readiest and severest retort we ever heard or read of, was made in the Senate of the United States, by John C. Calhoun. Of its justice we say nothing; every man may have his own opinion. Calhoun had recently lent his support to the Van Buren administration, and Henry Clay was denouncing him for apostacy. With his eagle eye darting fire across the Chamber, Clay cried out, "The gentleman has gone over to the enemy, and time alone can disclose the motive."

"The gentleman," said Calhoun, "went over to the enemy, and did not leave it for time to disclose the motive."

WHITFIELD.—The eloquence of the celebrated Whitfield, it is said, was at times irresistible. The accomplished sceptic, Chesterfield, was present when this popular preacher presented the votary of sin under the figure of a blind beggar led by a little dog. The dog had broken the string. The blind beggar, with his staff between both hands, unconsciously groped his way to the side of a precipice. As he felt along with his staff, it dropped down the descent, too deep to send back an echo. He sought it on the ground, and, bending forward, took one careful step to recover it. But he trod on vacancy, poised a moment, and then fell headlong. Chesterfield sprang from his seat, exclaiming: "By Heaven! he is gone."

COUNTERFEIT.—The Wilmington Journal says: "We have been shown a dangerous counterfeit on the Bank of Cape Fear, which from the quality and appearance of the paper, is liable to deceive those who do not examine it very particularly. It appears worn, but the paper is exactly of the same quality of the genuine. It is marked Aa, and made payable by D. N. Davis, or bearer, at Salisbury. The name of the Cashier there is D. A. Davis; the date is 1837, and the signatures of the President and Cashier are very well imitated, although the ink is rather pale. It will be observed, however, that H. R. Savage, Cashier, and Thos. H. Wright, President, is wrong, since these gentlemen did not occupy such positions in 1837, nor for some years after.

"The engraving is rather coarse, the letters is not perfectly straight, and the female figure in the centre is badly shaded, and the arm particularly defective. The figure on the upper corner on the right end is also very coarsely executed."

Why was the first day of Adam's life like the longest ever known? Because it had no Eve.

It appears that a bullet, instead of going straight through a man in defiance of all obstacles, is diverted from its course by a very slight circumstance. A writer gives an instance in which a bullet entered on the side of the head, passed around beneath the scalp, and fell out upon the opposite side, as though it had passed directly through the brain. In another instance, a bullet struck the "Adam's apple," passed entirely round the neck, and lodged in the orifice by which it entered.

GOOD.—Jere Clemens was a candidate for the Legislature in Alabama. He was beaten awfully. He was positively no where. Poor Jere! Poor Sam.

RUINS.—The Philadelphia Convention *resolved* that the Democratic party was in *ruins*. Look to Virginia, Alabama, North Carolina and Tennessee! If this be ruin, *give us surfeit of it.*

Adversity is the trial of principle. Without it a man hardly knows whether he is honest or not.

The man who was a "picture of despair," has been set in a "serious frame of mind," and hung in the back parlor.

MARRIED.

On the 14th instant, at the residence of P. Roberts, Esq., by the Rev. J. M. Varnell, Mr. John M. Roberts to Miss Catharine M. Weaver—all of Buncombe.

Burnsville High School.

THE EXAMINATION of the Pupils of this Institution will commence Tuesday, August 27th, and continue two days. Public Forensic discussion between the two Literary Societies; and Compositions by the young Ladies Wednesday night. Oratorical contest for the Gold Medal, and Exhibition of the Thalian and Cliopean Societies, with a Literary Address before them by D. COLEMAN, Esq., Thursday, 30th.

The friends of literature and the public generally are invited to attend.

T. P. THOMAS,
President.

Burnsville, Aug. 15th.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story **Verandah** 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room,** where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

Daguerrian Notice.

MR. HUGHES

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he has taken rooms at the *COURT HOUSE*, opposite his old room, and is prepared to take pictures in a superior and workmanlike manner. Having recently returned from the North with a superior assortment of Stock, he can suit the most fastidious. Call and see. Prices reduced from last season. Aug. 23, 1855.*

CITY HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARRISON'S,)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense, in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞ Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

August 16, 1855. 6t.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Yancey County, I will sell on the premises

On the 27th of September

next, all that valuable body of

LAND,

Lying on South Toe River, in Yancey county, the late residence of James McDowell, deceased, containing in different Tracts about

2000 Acres,

Of the finest land in Western Carolina.

TERMS.—A credit of one, two, and three years will be given. Bond and approved security required of the purchaser.

M. P. PENLAND,
C. & M. E. for Yancey County.

August 9, 1855. tds

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

Henry Davis
vs.
Elizabeth Davis.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Elizabeth Davis, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER. *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

MARBLE.

I have now in Asheville a quantity of Marble Tomb Stones for sale, from Cherokee county, N. C. It is finely finished, and equal in quality to the best Italian. Those who wish to purchase can call and examine for themselves.

I will do any engraving upon Head Stones, &c. that may be desired.

june28tf THOS. HART.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Asheville Male Academy.

THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 3d of September, and continue five months. Pupils will be prepared for College, or the ordinary business of life.

Terms of Tuition per session of five months, from $8 to $15, according to studies. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. ☞ From this rule there will be no departure.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the beginning of the session, when the classes are formed.

Board can be obtained in private families on reasonable terms.

Any one desirous of more paticular information, will please address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

August 9, 1855. 311—6t.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a Camp Meeting held at Mount Zion Camp Ground, about 13 miles north of Asheville, in Buncombe county, commencing Friday before the second Sabbath in September next. The Preaching brethren East of the Blue Ridge, of the Methodist Protestant Church of the North Carolina District, are cordially invited to come over and help us. Signed in behalf of the Quarterly Meeting Conference of the M. P. Church of Buncombe circuit.

P. W. EDWARDS, *Sec.*

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

Look at This.

The Local Preachers, belonging to the "Local Preachers' Association" of Reems Creek circuit, will please remember that the first anniversary of said society will be held at Big Ivy meeting house, commencing on the Friday night immediately preceding the 3d Sabbath in August, proximo. It is hoped all the members will be present, and that "the meeting may be a profitable one to us all.

J. A. REAGAN, *Sec'y.*

July 10th, 1855.

At Cost and Carriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.

I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summer Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.

As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, July 19.—tf.

NEW FIRM.

WILSON & BROWN have recently established themselves at the

Tailoring Business

In Asheville, and have just received a fine lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Of all kinds. Also, a variety of Cloths, Vestings and Cassimeres; all of which they will sell for cash as cheap as they can be had anywhere. They will also attend with despatch to Cutting and Making, and all other matters pertaining to their business.

J. W. WILSON.
J. A. BROWN.

Asheville, July 12, 1855.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 *Months:*

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	10 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

State of North Carolina.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

In Equity,

Superior Court of Equity Spring Term, '55.

Francis P. Glass and Caleb L. Bowman.
vs.

John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Ann E. Kent, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, to wit: Nathan Zimmermon and wife Eliza, James H. Bowman, Washington Bowman and John Bowman all defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening, and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, Nathan Zimmermon and wife Elvira, James Bowman, Washington Bowman, and John Bowman, defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News at Asheville, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, then and there to plead answer or demur to the bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, W. M. Puett, Clerk and Master of said Court, office in Lenoir, first Monday in May 1855

W. M. PUETT, C. M. E

July 5, 6t.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

H. T. Burnett
vs.
Nancy Burnett.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Nancy Burnett, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

A. B. Shooler
vs.
Eliza Shooler.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Eliza Shooler, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court at office the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

William Welch
vs.
Elizabeth Welch.
Petition for Divorce:

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the said Defendant, Elizabeth Welch, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

ATTENTION, ALL ye FLOUR EATERS!

We have on hand a superior article of Flour—Telford's best make—at $5 per sack; also a small lot in barrels, at $10.

Come quick, if you want any "Flour doings," as we can't keep it. Also on hand a very superior article of Corn Meal.

J. M. BLAIR & Co.

June 7, 1855.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS E. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Glenwood, Mills county, by Nebraska Depot, to Nebraska Centre.

From Garnavillo, by Farmersburg, and McGregor's Landing, to Prairie du Chien, Wis.

From Garnavillo, by Farmersburg, and Monona, to Hardin.

From Garden Grove, by Decatur court house, and New Buda, Lott's Grove.

From Gardner Greve, by South Independence, and county Seats of Ringgold, and Taylor counties, Nodaway, Clorinda, and Sidney, to Gaston.

From Hardin, by Lybrand, Frankville, Trout River, Deccorrah, and Burr-Oak, to St. Paul, Minn.

From Independence, by Mentral and Bradford, to Old Mission.

From Independence, by Elk Run and Waterloo, to Cedar Falls.

From Independence, by Cedar Falls, and through the counties of Black Hawk, Grundy, Hardin, and Risley, to Fort Dodge, in Yell county.

From Indianola, by Handsome View, Oceola, White Breast, Garden Grove, South Indepence, Decatur, New Buda, Nine Eagles, and Burr Oak, Mo., to Princeton, Mo.

From Iowa city, by Solon, Ivanhoe, Mount Vernon, Fairview, Anamosa, Monticello, Bowen's Prairie, Cascade, Fillmore, and Milleroy, to Dubque.

From Iowa city, by Old Man's creek, Millersburg, Deep River, Montezuma, Newton, and Parkersburg, to Fort des Moines.

From Iowa city, by Capi, Homestead, Marengo, Downard, and Bear creek, to Montezuma.

From Iowa city, by Frank Pierce, Wassonville, South English,' and Sigourney, to Lancaster.

From Iowa city, by Richmond, Washington, Brighton, and Walnut, to Fairfield.

From Iowa city, by West Liberty and Overman's Ferry, to Muscatine.

From Kane, by Pidgeon's Mills, Boyer River, Sargent's Bluffs, Harrison, Monona, and Wahkaw c. h., to Big Sioux River.

From Kane to Sargent's Bluffs.

From Keokuk, by Summitville, Charleston, Utica, Winchester, Birmingham, Libertyville, Cotton Grove, Ashland, Agency city, and Dahlonega, to Oskaloosa.

From Keokuk, by Camargo, String Prairie, Croton, Warren, Farming on, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Vernon, Keosauqua, Pittsburg, Lebanon, Oak Point, Troy, Stringtown, and Taylor, to Bloomfield.

From Keokuk, by Summitville, Montrose, Fort Madison, and Augusta, to Burlington.

From Keosauqua, by Pittsburg, Rising Sun, Philadelphia, Lick creek, Busines's Corner, and Iowaville, to Ashland.

From Keosauqua, by Home, Mo., Upton, Iowa, and Wyanconda, to Memphis, Mo.

From Keosauqua, by Winchester, and Birmingham, to Fairfield.

From Knoxville, by Pleasantville, Wheeling, Three Rivers, and Carlisle, to Fort des Moines.

From Knoxville, by Barkersville, La Grange, and South Fork, to Centreville.

From Knoxville, by Chariton, Argo, and Glenn's, to Garden Grove.

From Knoxville, by Attica, and La Grange, to South Fork.

From Lansing, by Indian Mission, to Fort Atkinson.

From Lansing, by Wawkon, Lycurgus, Decorrah, and Fort Atkinson, to Walnut creek.

From Lansing to Lycurgus.

From Lancaster, by Springfield, Indianapolis, Union Mills, and Montezuma, to Big Woods.

From Lancaster, by Springfield, Indianapolis, and Union Mills, to Montezuma.

From Lewis, by Quincy, to Clarinda.

From Linton, by Morning Sun, Virginia Grove, Hope Farm, Columbus city, Port Allen, and Seventy-Seven, to Iowa city.

From Louisville to Fort Dodge.

From Marengo to Marietta.

From Marengo, by Toledo, to Eldora.

From Marengo, by Prairie creek, Koszta, Toledo, Legland, and Timber creek, to Marietta.

From Macedonia, by Montgomery, and Nodaway c. h., to Marysville, Mo.

From Macedonia, by Bethlehem, to Glenwood.

From Marion, by La Fayette, and Centre Point, to Quasqueton.

From Marietta to Eldora.

From McKay, in Dallas county, by Penora, and the county Seats of Guthrie, Audubon, Shelby, and Harrison Counties, to Sargent's Bluff.

From Minnesota city to Traverse des Sioux.

From Monona, by Bunker Hill, Paint Rock, and Columbus, to Lansing.

From Monona, by Waukon, to Rossville.

From Monona, by Smithfield, and Crossvile, to Lansing.

From Montrose, by Ambrosia, and String Prairie, to St. Francisville, Mo.

From Mount Pleasant, by Trenton and Germanville, to Brighton.

From Moneek, by Smith's Mill, Rossville, Paint Rock, and McGregor's Landing, to Prairie du Chien, Wis.

From Muscantine, by Strawberry Hill, Columbus city, Pottsville, Amboy, Washington, Dutch creek, Valley, Lancaster, Sigourney, Springfield, Hopewell, and Rose Hill, to Oskaloosa.

From Muscantine, by Pike, Seventy-Seven, Yatton, Richmond, and North English, to Millersburg.

From Muscantine, by Fairport, West Buffalo, and Rockingham, to Davenport.

From McGregor's Landing, by Elgin, and West Union, to Bradford.

From McGregor's Landing, by Monona, Hardin, Postville, Winneshiek, Moneek, and Ossian, to Old Mission.

From McGregor's Landing to Bunker Hill.

From McGregor's Landing, by Minona, and Clermont, to West Union.

From New London, by Wayne, Crawfordsville, Amboy, Davis' creek, Yatton, and Seventy Eight, to Iowa city.

From Newton, by Pella, Amsterdam, Knoxville, and Chariton, to Garden Grove.

From Newton, by Timber creek, to Marietta.

From Nodaway, by Montgomery, to Macedonia.

From Nodaway, by Centre, to Maryville, Mo.

From Oceola, by Prairie Grove, to Peru.

From Oskaloosa, by Scott, Bellefontaine, English Settlement, Knoxville, Indianola, Winterset, Wahtahwa, Cold Spring, and Macedonia, to Council Bluffs.

From Oskaloosa, by Pella, Monroe, Red Rock, Bennington, Cow, Apple Grove, and Rising Sun, to Fort des Moines.

From Oskaloosa, by Warrenville, Granville, and Lynnville, to Newton.

From Ottumwa c. h. to Albia.

From Oskaloosa to Auburn.

From Oak Point, by Home, Union Corners, Chambersburg, Mo., Waterloo, and St. Francisville, to Alexandria.

From Pisgah, by Quincy and Montgomery to Glenwood.

Pisgah, by Adair, to Cold Spring.

From Pisgah, by Winterset, to Adell.

From Pisgah, by Johnson's, to Macedonia.

From Quasqueton, by Burke, to Vinton.

From Quasqueton, by Buckingham, Legrand, Timber creek, Minerva, and Parkersburg, to Fort des Moines.

From Red Rock, by Paran city, and Pleasantville, to Indianola.

From Sabula, by Sterling, Maquoketa, and Thomas Green's in Jones' county, to Anamasa.

From Sabula to Savannah, Ill.

From Salem to Columbus city.

From Stillwater, via White Bear Lake, to Little Canada.

From Salem, by Mount Pleasant, and Stockley's to Hope Farm.

From Sigourney, by Indianapolis, to Montezuma.

From Tipton, by Walnut Fork, Highland Grove, Anamosa, Grove creek, Uniontown, Castle Grove, Delhi, Littleport, Orin Glenn, Lodomillo, and Ead's Grove, to Garnavillo.

From Tipton, by Spring Rock, Dixon, Buena Vista, Orange, De Witt, Cherry Wood, and Lyons, to Fulton, Ill.

From Tipton, by Red Oak, Pioneer, Lisbon, Mount Vernon, St. Mary's, and St. Julien, to Marion.

From Washington, by Marcellus, and Trenton, to Mt. Pleasant.

From Washington, by Valley, to Lancaster.

From Wapello, by Hope Farm, Spring Run, and Crawfordsville, to Washington.

From Wapello, by Toolesboro, to New Boston, Ill.

From Winterset, by Adell, to Boonesboro.

From West Liberty, by Peedee, to Rock creek.

From West Union, by Clermont, to McGregor's Landing.

From West Union, by Eldorado, to Decorrah.

CALIFORNIA.

From Auburn, by Illinoistown, Mountain Springs, to Green Valley, in Placer county.

From Benicia, by Suisan, to Grafton.

From Benicia, by Vacaville, Puta creek, Enos, Cache creek, Yolo, Grafton, and Fremont, to Washington.

From Benicia, by Martinez, Alamo, San Ramon, and Mission San Jose, to San Jose.

From Benicia, by Vallejo, Napa, and Santa Rosa, to Sonoma.

From Crescent city, by Jacksonville, Oregon, to Yreka, in California.

From Drytown, by Fiddletown, to Indian Diggins.

From Double Springs, by Angel's Camp, to Murphy's.

From Los Angeles to San Diego.

From Los Angeles to San Bernardino, by Monte.

From Marysville, by Linda, Owsley's Bar, and Kennebec Bar, to Empire Ranch.

From Marysville, by Spanish Fleet, Chanderville, St. Louis, and Pine Grove, to Gibsonville.

From Marysville, by Johnson's Ranch, Virginia, Gold Hill, and Ophirville, to Auburn.

From Marysville, by Dry creek, Parke's Bar, Oregon House, Foster's Bar, Camptonville, and Goodyear's Bar, to Downeyville.

From Marysville, by Parke's Bar, Rough and Ready, and Grass Valley, to Nevada.

From Marysville, by Mount Ophir, Bidwell's Bar, and Forbe's Town, to Gibsonville.

From Marysville to Nevada.

From Marysville, by Charley's Ranch, Hamilton, Chico, Lassen's, Tehama, Red Bluffs, and Cottonwood, to Shasta.

From Marysville, by Keystone Ranch, Foster's Bar, Camptonville, and Goodyear's Bar, to Downieville.

From Monterey, by San Luis Opispo, and San Yuez, to Santa Barbara.

From Nevada, by Robertson's Bridge, and Emory's Crossings, to Dounieville.

From Oakland, by San Lorenzo, Alvarado, and San Jose, Mission, to San Jose.

From Oakland to Martinez.

From Placerville, by Logtown, Nashville, and Saratoga, to Drytown.

From Petaluma, by Smith's Ranch, to Fort Ross and Big River.

From Onion Valley, by Washington, to Seventy-Six.

From Sacramento city, by Jones' Valley, Jackson, and Mokelume Hill, to Sonora.

From Sacramento city, by Mud Spring and Shingle Spring, to Diamond Springs.

From Sacramento city, by Deer creek, Buck Eye Flat, and Mud Spring, to Diamond Springs.

From Sacramenta city, by Carson Valley, in Utah, Box Elder, and Youngsville, to Salt Lake.

From Sacramento city to Colusa.

From Sacramento city, by Fremont, Grafton, Colusa, Monroeville, and Moon's Ranch, to Tehama.

From Sacramento city, by Salmon Falls, and Louisville, to Georgetown.

From Sacramento city, by Round Tent, Rough and Ready, Johnson's Ranch, and Grass Valley, to Nevada city.

From Sacramento city, by Fremont, to Grafton.

From Sacramento city, by Ophirville.

From Sacramento city, by Beale's, Condemned, and Dotan's Bars, to Rattlesnake Bar.

From Sacramento city, by Cosume, Drytown, Sutler creek, and Jackson, to Mokelume Hill.

From Sacramento city, by Texas Hill, Mormon Island, Green Valley, Culloma, and Cold Spring, to Placerville.

From Sacramento city, by Elk Grove, Elliott's Ranch, Buckner, and Staple's Ranch, to Stockton.

From Sacramento city, by Texas Hill, Mormon Island, Salmon Falls, and Greenwood, to Georgetown.

From Sacramento city, by Nicholaus and Eliza, to Marysville.

From Sacramento city, by Drytown, Lower Ranche, via Armadore, and Sutter creek, to Jackson,

From Sacramento city, by Auburn, and Yankee Jim's, to Michigan Bluffs.

From San Diego, by Santa Isabel, to Fort Yuma, Rio Colorado.

From San Francisco, (by sea) by Trinidad, and Crescent city, to Humboldt Bay.

From San Francisco, by Gray's Harbor, in Oregon, and Olympia, to Steilacoon.

From San Francisco, (by sea) by Monterey, San Luis Opispo, Santa Barbara, and San Perdo, to San Diego.

From San Francisco, by Steinberger, and Santa Clara, to San Jose.

From San Francisco, by Martinez, Marsh's Landing, and New York, to Stockton.

From San Francisco, by Martinez, to Sacramento city.

From San Francisco, by Benicia, to Sacramento city.

From San Francisco to Tetaluma.

From San Francisco to San Rafael.

From San Barbara to Los Angeles.

From San Juan, by Watsonville, to Santa Cruz.

From San Jose, by Gilroy, and San Juan, to Monterey.

From San Pedro, by Los Angeles, Monte, and Reeds Ranch, to San Bernardino.

From San Jose, by San Jose Mission, Alvarado, Squatterville, and Clinton, to Oakland.

From San Jose, by San Jose Mission, San Remore, and Alamo, to Martinez.

From San Jose, by San Jose Mission, Alvarada, Squatterville, and Clinton, to Oakland.

From San Jose to Santa Cruz.

From Shasta, by Lewiston, Weaversville, and Trinity, to Big Bar.

From Shasta to Yreka.

From Sonora, by Jacksonville, Curtisville, Big Oak Flats, Garrote, and Maxwell's creek, to Mariposa.

From Sonora, by Carson's creek, Angel's, Forman's Ranch, San Andreas, and Jones' Valley, to Sacramento city.

From Sonoma, by Bodega, and Peteluma, to San Rafael.

From Stockton, by Double Springs, Lakey's Store, San Andreas, Kentucky House, Forman's Ranch, Angel's, and Valiecito, to Murphy's.

From Stockton, by Horr's Ranche, Quartzburg, Mount Ophir, and Aqua Fria, to Mariposa.

From Stockton to Mokelumne Hill.

From Stockton, by Knight's Ferry, Green Springs, Montezuma, Wood's Diggings, Columbia, and Sham's Flat, to Sonora.

From Stockton, by Snelling's Ranch, and Millerstown, to Woodville, in Tulare county.

From Stockton, by Third Crossing, Double Springs, and Mokelumne Hill, to Jackson.

From Uniontown, by South Fork, Big Bear, and North Fork of Trinity, to Weaverville.

From Weaverville to Yreka.

From Yankee Jim's, by Elizabethtown, to Iowa Hill, in Placer county.

From Yreka, by Scott's Bar, Happy Camp, Orleau's Bar, and Tompkin's Ferry, to Trinidad.

From Yreka, by Canyonville, in Oregon Territory.

From Yreka, by Scott's Bar, and Happy Camp, to Crescent city.

From Round Tent, by Lower Crossing of Deer creek, Point Defiance, French Corral, Sweetland's, Cherokee, and Moore's Flat, to Minnesota, in Sierra county.

From Jackson, by Butte city, Clinton, Volcano, and Upper Rancheria, to Fiddletown.

From Mokelume Hill, by Jone Valley, Campo Seco, Winter's Bar, and Lancha Plana, to Jone Valley.

From Petaluma, by Santa Rosa, to Russian River.

From Foster's Bar, by Foster city, and Moscow, to Minnesota, in Sierra county.

From Mokelume Hill, by McKinney's, and Humbug, to Murphy's.

From Quartzburg, by Millertown, Campbell's Ferry, on King's River, and Visalie, to Woodville.

From Los Angeles, by Tejen Pass, to Woodville, Tulare county.

OREGON TERRITORY.

From Albany, (Takenale,) by Burlington, to Thurston, in Linn county.

From Astoria, by Cathlamette, Oak Point, Rainer, St. Helen's, Columbia city, and Sauvir's Island, to Portland.

From Astoria, by Hillsboro, Tualatin, North Yam Hill, Stewards, South Yam Hill, Hampton's, Wesmith's Mills, King's Valley, Calapovia, and Youcalla, to Shasta, Cal.

From Cascades to Wascapum.

From Columbia city, by Washougal, to Cascades.

From Wascapum, by Fort Boise and Fort Hall, to Salt Lake, in Utah.

From Lafayette, by Dayton, Spring Valley, Rickreal, and Lackemute, to Coroallis.

From Linn city, by Mount Sylvania, to Hillsboro'.

From Linnton, by Tualitin Plains, and John Harrison's Mills, to Forest Grove.

From Caroallis to King's Valley.

From Caroallis, by Jennyopolis, Starr's Point, and Siaslaw, to Youcalla.

From North Canyonville, by Middle Ferry, on Rogue River, Dardanelles, Jacksonville, and Flamath, Cal., to Yreka.

From Oregon city, by Molalla, to Calappoia.

From Oregon city, by Williametta, Buteville, Champoag, Fairfield, Salem, Cincinnati, Independence, Bloomington, and New Albany, to Coroallis.

From Oregon city to Lafayette.

From Oregon city, by Harrison Wright's, Richard Miller's, and Samuel Allen's, to Salem.

From Oregon city, by Lebanon, to Sublimity.

From Portland, by Milwaukee, to Oregon city.

From Portland, by Harris's Ferry, Chehalem, Lafayette, Forest's, Rickreal, and Laville's Store, to Coroallis.

From Portland, by Hillsboro, Tualitin, and Wapatoo, to Lafayette.

From Portland, by Montaylvania, Taylor's Ferry, Rock creek, Chehalam Gap, Roger's Ferry, and Old French Mission, to Salem.

From Port Oxford to Shasta, Cal.

From Salem, by Cincinnati, Ford's, and Dallas, to Tillamook.

From Salem, to E. H. Randall's, in Linn county.

From Salem, by Santiam city, Central Washington, Calapovia, Union Point, Lot Shaw's Mills, Williamette Forks, McKenzie, Eugene city, and Spencer Butte, to Pleasant Hill.

From Salem to Franklin Butte.

From Salem, by Cincinnati and Rickreal, to Dallas.

From Salem, by Doake's Ferry, to La Fayette.

From Sublimity, by Santyam Forks, to Pleasant Hill.

From Syracuse, by Albany, Burlington, and Thurston, to Williamette Forks.

From Yoncalla, by Oakland, Deer creek, Winchester, and Myrtle creek, to North Canyonville.

From Yoncalla, by Elkton, Mouth of Umpqua, Scottsburg, and Gardiner, to Umpqua city.

From Washington Butte to Grass Hill, in Linn county.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From Cathlamette to S. Ford's.

From Astoria, by Chenook, Edmonston, Tarlet, Oyster Beach, Bringham city, and most direct route to intersect the route from Olympia, to Gray's Harbor.

From Olympia to Gray's Harbor.

From Olympia, by Ford's, to Chenook city.

From Olympia to Shoalwater Bay.

From Olympia to Seattle.

From Pacific city, by Chenook, Cothlamette, Oak Point, Monticello, Cathlapootle, Columbia city, Cascade city, and Fort Walawalla, to Wailepta.

From Port Townsend, by Port Discovery, to New Dungeness.

From Rainer, by Monticello, Cowlitz, Highland, and Olympia, to Steilacoon.

From Seattle, by Port Madison, Kelt's Mills, Penn's Grove, and Whatcom, to Port Townsend.

From Seattle to the Doct Warnish Mills.

From St. Helen's, by Cathlapootle, to Pekin.

From Steilacoon, by Alki, to Seattle.

From Wailepta, by Wallawallah, Walker's, and Ed's Mission, and Brown's, to Fort Colville.

From Wailepta, by Craig's, Coeur, D'Aleine Mission, and St. Mary's Valley, to Fort Benton, in Nebraska Territory.

UTAH TERRITORY.

From Salt Lake city, by American Fork Provo city, Springfield, Payson, Summi creek, Nephi city, Fillmore city, Red creek, Parovan, Johnson's Springs, Cold creek, Santa Clara, and San Bernardino, Cal., to San Diego.

From Salt Lake city, by Union Draper, Palmyra, Lehi city, American Fork, Pleasant Grove, Provo city, Payson, Springville, Summit, Nephi city, Corn creek, Fillmore city, Salt creek, and Canal creek, to Manti.

From Salt Lake city, by Fort Laramie, to Council Bluffs, in Iowa.

From Salt Lake city, by Stoker, Farmington, and Kaysville, to Ogden city.

From Salt Lake city, by Nuff's Mills, Mill creek, Holliday's Settlement, Little Cottonwood, and Drapersville, to Mountainville.

From Salt Lake city, by Taylorsville, West Jordan, Gardner's Mills, Bingham's, and Kanyou, to Cedar Valley.

From Toele city to Grantsville.

From Salt Lake city to Toele city.

From Salt Lake city, by Utah Lake, to Sand Pitch Valley.

NEW MEXICO.

From Albuquerque, by Zuni, to Woodville, Cal.

From Santa Fe, by Albuquerque, Socooro, Los Cuzees, Don Anna, Fort Fillmore, Frontero, (Texas) El Passo, San Elisario, Magoffinsville, and Leonr, to San Antonio.

From Santa Fe, by San Miguel, Las Vevas, and Fort Union, Mo., to Independence.

From Santa Fe, by La Canada, and Albicin, to Fernando de Taos.

From Santa Fe to Salt Lake city, in Utah

From Santa Fe to Las Vegas.

From Taos to Donna Anna.

From Denand, by Fort Belknap, to Gainesville, in Texas.

APPROVED, August 3, 1854.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7 which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

CLOTHS cassimeres fancy and black doeskins kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received

SMITH & McDOWELL

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners shoe-makers and farmers we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange or Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every Individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured*.

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government who granted a patent in the year 1849 During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since in the city of New York where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott Post Van Buren Carnochan who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country by publishinig their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust* and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.

JOSEPH STEINERT.

General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec 14 1854—tf

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville January 11 1855 tf

New Goods! New Goods

JAMES M BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn.

His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*. R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3 1855

WHEAT MARKET. SPRINGS' MILLS.

I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along if you want the highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.

June 28, 1855. 3m.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience in* Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible for* the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading which in all cases has to be done at that time or *be lost to the owner*. in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat Flour, Corn Corn Meal, Bacon Lard Butter, Eggs Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats Hay Tobacco wool Feathers Beeswax, Potatoes Onions &c., consigned to us will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars 10 cts per hundred lbs. and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston Jan. 1st 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D Gates 12 Broadway New York.

Col. James Gadsden Charleston

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co. Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R Crozier Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Tenn.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden Tennessee

N. Gammon & Son, T. J & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W & T. Harris Inman & Hamilton Branner & Mitchell Fains & King, Dandridge Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S C. Mountaineer Athens, (Ga.) Watchman and Charlotte N C. Democrat, will each copy one year and forward bill to T & H.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms, and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks satins, ginghams alpaccas prints, plaids of every hue and color muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages delains silk tissues veils, black brown, green and blue lace veils; shawls a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces edgings, lace fringe dress trimmings, inens jackonnets Victoria lawns, Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace Straw and Bloomers, Flowers, wreaths gloves, perfumery &c &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes saddlery hardware, candles, raisins citron, currants sugar coffee, jewelry, iron, nails leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Bonnets, Bonnets.

We have just received this morning by Express, a lot of beautiful English Straw Bonnets. Will the ladies call and examine them!

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

July 2.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular Vertical and Portable Saw Mills complete; Pumps Mining Machinery Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker Turbine and other Water Wheels. Equipping of Steamers Car wheels and axles; horse Powers of various patterns Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing. Pipe. Bridge Castings &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*

March 29, 1855.